INSTANTLY KILLED

Two Workmen in the Chapline

RECEIVE DEADLY SHOCKS

By Contact With the Uninsulated Wire Which Supplies the Current to the Arc Lights in the Heading---Work Ceases.

A doubly fatal accident occurred at fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock last even-ing, in the south heading of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company's long tunnel, now being construct ed under Chapline hill by Paige, Carey & Co. The victims were two of the men employed in driving the heading, a colored man named James Solomon, aged eighteen or nineteen, and an Aus trian of middle oge, whose name was not known to any of the other workmen, and who appears on the time books of his foreman by a number only. Both died in the twinkling of an eye.

died in the twinkling of an eye.

At about a quarter past seven a blast was discharged, and the men were just returning to their posts in the heading or smaller tunnel at the top of the main one, which is driven first and kept always a considerable distance ahead of the other work. Access to the shelf of rock on which the heading drivers work is had by a rude ladder and a narrow plank scaffold. A number of the men had ascended and reached the end of the hole, and were at work. James Solomon, a stalwart young negro, was making his way along the plank, closely followed by the Austrian.

than Jackson Park. In the afternoon that secended and reached the end of the hole, and were at work. James Solomon, a stalwart young negro, was making his waw along the plank, closely followed by the Austrian.

HOW IT HAPPENED,

Exactly how the accident occurred is involved in some confusion, owing to the rapidity with which all was over. The most collected of the eye-witnesses says, however, that Solomon and the Austrian were about five feet apart. The society how the way and the collected of the eye-witnesses says, however, that Solomon and the Austrian were about five feet apart. The Austrian were about five feet apart. The Austrian strumbled or slipped, and the rapidity with which all was over. The most collected of the eye-witnesses any, however, that Solomon and the Austrian were about five feet apart. The Austrian stumbled or slipped, and started to fall. To save himself he thrust his left hand up among the timers overhead, and grasped the first thing his hand came in contact with, which proved to be a loose piece of the wire which conducts the current to the lights. At the same moment, the colored man came close enough to the Austrian to be within his reach, and in his fell he latter caught hold of the negro. Both fell, and in his fall solomon struck the lower wire, which completes the lack of the neck just at the base of the head of the neck just at the base of the ladder. He saw both lying on the ground below, but just before his and the forestian.

brain.

A gigantic colored man was just at the tob of the ladder. He saw both lying on the ground below, but just before his head came above the edge of the rocky ledge, he declares, he felt a decided shock of electricity. When he saw the two men stretched on the ground he instinctively realized that they had received the current from the wire, and shouted back to the men on the lower. shouted back to the men on the lower work to turn off the current. This was one, and the men were carried out to the mouth of the tunuel. Their fellow workmen in the heading

deserted the tunnel, and an hour later, when an INTELLIGENCER reporter visited the scene, the big hole was still dark, ed the scene, the big hole was still dark, and not a man was at work.

Policeman Shanley and several other people were standing on the Woods street bridge when the men were carried out, and they supposed when they saw the hands flock out of the tunnel, and observed the commotion at the mouth, that there was a fight in more than the suppose of the commotion at the mouth, that there was a fight in the suppose of the suppose

The pelice patrol wagon was sur moned, and Dr. Charles Frissell called, an impression prevailing among the men that as there were no marks of in-jury about the bodies, the men might be only rendered unconscious. The bodies were still warm, but when the physician arrived he pronounced life extinct, and it is evident that both men were dead when they touched the ground. Neither probably felt the current which caused their death.

THE WORK OF THE CURRENT. The bodies were lifted into the patrol wagon and removed to Mendel & Co.'s undertaking establishment. There Dr Frissell made a more thorough exami-

"Doctor, those men are not dead.

They are warm yet."

Dr. Friesell said afterward that on a

nearly even on a saystened of the peacefully sleeping.

The Austrian still had in his left hand the deadly piece of wire. His hand the deadly piece of wire. His hand where it had closed over the wire was burnt to the bone. There was no other mark on his body to indicate the presence of the deadly fluid. The colored man was burned black across the back of the neck, plainly showing where the wire had touched the skin. Both the corpaes had a number of cuts and contusions, as if in falling from the plank they had struck on the projecting points of rock on the wall of the heading.

THE MES PRIGHTESEN

'A reporter talked to a brother of Solomon's shortly after the accident. He mon's shortly after the accident. He said Jim, the dead man, was nineten cyars old, and had been away from home for four years and a half. Their mother lives in Rockingham county, Va., and the boy came back there a few months ago, and when he left to come here his older brother accompanied him. They had been working for Paige, Carry & Co. only a few months. The brother was much affected by Jim's death, and was very anxious to know if he could was very anxious to know if he could for four years and a half. Their mother lives in Rockingham county, Va., and the boy came back there a few months ago, and when he left to come here his older brother accompanied him. They had been working for Paige, Carry & Co. only a few months. The brother was much affected by Jim's death, and was very anxious to know if he could not have the body sent home for burial. All the men seemed awe-atricken by the accident. A man who has seen a good deal of the tunnel hands said last night that men who would stand side by side with others who were crushed by falling stone, and only stop, the's

by side with others who were crushed by falling stone, and only stop the rown work fong enough to help lift the stone and take the injured man out, were panic-stricken by this accident. There was something mysterious about the sudden visitation that impressed them as death by any ordinary violent means never would.

These deaths are the first that have cecurred in Wheeling from electric shocks. Indeed, there has not previously been even a serious shock by the electric light or railway currents. An attempt was made last night to find out how much of a current was on the wire, but without success. The current is just the office and warerooms path of the work of a current was on the wire, but without success. The current is getter with the offices and warerooms getter with the offices and warerooms and all this continuits ware any stone of the control of a current was on the wire, but without success. The current is got the control of the current was on the wire that the control of the current was on the wire. attempt was inade has light to model how much of a current was on the wire, but without success. The current is drawn from the wires leading from the Wheeling Electrical Company's plant for power and lighting purposes, and all the difference in the atrength of the current, which is the Westinghouse alternating current, is due to the smaller wire. The wire leading into the tunnel is an ordinary white telegragh wire, machine shop last night, and they, fo-gether with the offices and warcrooms and all their contents, were completely destroyed. Several dwelling houses in the vicinity were also burned. The loss cannot now be estimated. There is some insurance, but it is nothing in compari-son with the loss. wire. The wire leading into the tunies is an ordinary white telegragh wire, while the wire customsrily used here is a great deal heavier. After the accident was generally known last night it was the main subject of discussion about

Aside from their regret from humane feelings, the members of the firm of Paige, Carey & Co., and their overseers,

deplored the accident because of its effect on their present efforts to increase the force in their employ. They need several hundred additional men on the several hundred additional men on the various parts of the work, and they leared that this accident would deter men who otherwise might enter their employ from doing so. Why it should is not, however, apparent, as the death of the two men was purely accidental, and the contractors or the character of the work were as little to blame for it as for an ordinary rock cave or a premature blast, The "Twe" Ex-Governor's Latest

A Workman Hurt.

HORTICULTURE AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, August 30 -A delegation o

tural Society, accompanied by Vice President Bryan, inspected the proposed

SOME RADICAL CHANGES

Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 29 -

the Farmers' National Congress yester-

day, a vote was taken to select the State

in which the next meeting should be

held. Of all the States but three were

age of silver, the abolition of the national banking laws, and the refusal of our

national government to extend the char-ters of national banks now in existence."

The attendance at the Grangers' National

burg. Special meetings for women only were held in the auditorium and

speeches in reference to the grange were made by several members of the order.

Fatat Hotel Fire.

Port Hunon, Mich., August 29 .- The

Tunnel house, a large frame hotel at the

Sarnia entrance to the St. Clair river,

was burned last night and one of the fe

The Usual Chicago Fire.

Chicago, August 29.-A fire at Six-

morning destroyed the Burlington ware-

The League Games.

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. (N. L.)
Boston, 2; Cinciunati, 1. (N. L.)
Philadelphia, 8; Buffalo, 6. (P. L.)

Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 9. (P. L. Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 10. (N. L. Boston, 18; Pittsburgh, 0. (P. L.)

Chicago, 5. Pittsburgh, 0

Feat With Figures. JUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY

Demscratic Congressman's Esti mate of Him --- Washington News. The Wool Schedule of the Tar-

EDMUND'S RECESS RESOLUTION.

position Among the Members-An Extra

Washington, D. C., August 29 -The

gress from September 19 to November

capitol. To an Associated Press reporter

sentiment expressed at the conference last week was, he said, that if any time

up his resolution for

Peace Once More to Central America

Yesterday's Silver Offers.

Hot Springs Transferred.

eral Grant, acting Secretary of War, has directed the abandonment of the

Prominent Clergy man's Death.

Prominent Knight Templar Dend.

Gen. Enochs Numinated.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 29.-Rev.

The colored man, Whitelee, the most seriously injured of the four men caught in the tunnel by falling rock last week, died from his injuries at the North Wheeling Hospital. He was so gravely injured internally that he never rallied. ecial Dispatch to the Intelligene r. Washington, D. C., August 29.—Ex-Governor "Twe" Wilson can never come o Washington without attempting to Yesterday morning one of the young foreigners employed in the north head-ing of the Chapline hill tunnel was air his peculiar political principles. He has just repeated the dose. This time Senator Edmunds said he offered the caught by a huge stone which fell from the roof, pinning him to the earth and ojuring his breast and legs seriously, just how gravely he was hurt could not he takes the census statistics for his resolution on his own motion and text. He says that with a total vote of 160,000 and giving 5 j as the ratio of population to a voter West Virginia should have a population of 969,000. Instead, pending before the Senate that all available between weights. she shows up with 773,000. Moral-the Republicans stuffed the ballot box to not appear where the ex-Governor gets nembers of the Columbian Horticulreputation. No one else would stoop to such a thing in this connection.

their estimation Weshington Park, represented the perfection of a park and they expressed a preference for it on account of its being nearer the city than Jackson Park. In the afternoon It may be of interest to state that Judge Lucey, of the Elections Committee, says the only point he congratulated Alderson on was in turning down Wilson. Lucey told Alderson that it would have been a national shame and

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Consistence of the Taria Bill—Mr. Edmunda' Receas Resolution.

Washington, D. C., August 29.—Mr. Blair presented to the Senate a memorial League for the Suppression and punishment of the armed assassins known as the Pinkerton detectives. Referred to the Jadiciary Committee.

Extra session.

Senator Pierce said that he was satisfied the President is easient of Congress, whatever a might be done. Such a resolution, the grantor thought, could have for its ultimate object only one thing—the passage of the election bill; that the Democrats to the Jadiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds offered the following oncurrent resolution which went over

Resolved, That when the two houses adjourn on the 19th of September, 1890, t be to meet on the 10th of November, 1890. The tariff bill was taken up, the pend

The tarin bill was taken up, the pending question being on Finance Committee's amondment 507, page 63 (which taxes salt in bugs and packages 12 cents per 100 pounds and salt in bulk Scents) the amendment being to write out the property of the committee of the c strike out the proviso allowing draw-backs on salt used in exported meats. Mr. McPherson moved to strike out the entire paragraph, the effect of which would be to place sait on the free list.

After a short and humorous debate,

committee my the provise was to be struck out—why the export ment business was to be discriminated against.

Mr. Sherman did not consider the matter material, inasmuch as there was general provision in the bill allowing the draw-back of duties paid on all exportations.

Mr. Vest argued in favor of free salt, a natural product which was found in inexhaustible quantities in every country

orado, 48; Illinois, 74; Missouri, 138, It portations. exhaustible quantities in every country

first Monday in November, 1891.

A great many resolutions were acted upon, some of them of a very radical character, among them being:

"That we are in favor of a constitutional amendment making United States Senators elective by the people. Believing that the farmer is paying nore than his just proportion of taxes, we havor a graduated income tax law to the end that the incomes of the wealthy rock salt in Louisiana which would supply this world and five worlbs like it for an illimitable time. Why, then, he asked, should English gat be taxed when the dairymen and the pork packers and the beef packers would use it, no matter what the duty was.

Mr Cullom arqued against striking out the provise in the paragraph, and said that he had written to a pork packer in his State inquiring whether the general provision (section 24) would allow a drawback in that business, and that the reply was that it would not. The export trade, he said, demanded foreign sait. He had been always in favor of Arnoldsburg. Mexican war-widow of George Zus, Keyser.

Exposition to-day was not as large as yesterday, but a low estimate places the single process of the provision. He said that in the past fire years nearly yesterday, but a low estimate places the sign which in the past fire years nearly and the but services were opened by Hon. P. Leonard Rhone, who introduced Hon. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, who spoke on the silver question. He was followed by Hon. II. Brigham, of the National Grauge, on the silver l'arrigibil a resolution was offered by Mr. Teller and offered to the Committee on Contingent Expenses for the provision. He said that in the past fire years nearly and the opening at the country. Michigan 120,000 on the paid in drawbacks to he paid in the mark it is 200,000 had been paid in drawbacks to the packers of the country. Michigan 120,000 on the paid in drawbacks to the packers of the country. Michigan 120,000 on the salt in bulk soid at Saginaw for from 210 to \$2.00 to \$2. The tariff bill was again taken up and the discussion on the salt paragragh continued. In the course of it Mr. Allison stated that eleven million barrels of American salt had been sold last year in the United States and only one and a half million barrels of Liverpool salt; that the use of the latter was plainly an English prejodice.

"Butone which your pork packers are bound to respect," said Mr. McPherson.

"Undoubtedly," Mr. Allison acquiesced.

THE AMENDMENT DEFEATED

After further discussion on the salt aragraph the vote was taken on the committee amendment to strike out the

committee amendment to strike out the provision. The provision was not struck out—yeas, 15; nays, 31.

The Republican Senators who voted against the Finance Committee on the amendment were: Allison, Callom, Edmunds, Hawley, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Mitchell, Platt, Plumb, Sherman, Teller, Washburn and Wilson (Iowa.)

No amendment was offered to any of the paragraphs from 308 to 313. the paragraphs from 308 to 313.
On motion of Mr. Plumb the duty on

teenth at Union streets at 2 o'clock this Qn motion of Mr. Plumb the duty on cordials and liquors was increased from \$2 to \$3 a gallon; on bay rum from \$1 to \$3, and on champagne and other sparkling wines \$10 a dogen, instead of \$7. To still wines per gallon in casks, 75 cents instead of 50 cents, and less quantities in proportion; ale, porter and beer in bottles or jugs, 60 cents per gallon instead of 35 cents; malt extract in casks, 35 cents per gallon instead of 35 cents; malt extract in casks, 35 cents per gallon instead of 20; in jugs house, now occupied by the Knapp 4 35 cents per gallon instead of 20; in jugs 30 cents a gallon instead of 40.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.
Schedule "K," relating to wool and nanufactures of wool, was then taken

All the paragraphs from 357 to 369 (relating to raw wool) having been read. Mr. Carlisle moyed to have them all struck out, so as to have wool put on the free list. He did not expect his motion to be adopted, but he considered it his duly to offer it. He argued at length in support of his proposition, and urged that the same reason which was used to usatify putting sugar on the free list applied equally to putting wool on the free list—that was, that, under all the stimulus of tariff duties, its production had not kept pace with the home demand for wool and that foreign wool was necessary to supply the demand.

Mr. Sherman stated some facts in relation to the wool growing industry of succeeded in getting \$70.

JAMES G. BLAINE

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1890.

the United States as a demonstration of the wisdom of the policy adopted in the tariff of 1867.

He argued that the wool growing interest should be encouraged so that the quantity and quality produced would be inflicient, and more than sufficient, for all the woolen goods manufactured in the United States, and for all foreign goods that are used here. The pending bill, he said, in answer to a question of Mr. Cullom, practically re-enacted the provisions of the law of 1867. Delivers a Great Speech on Our Protective Policy.

THE CONSISTENT UTTERANCES

resolution introduced by Senator Ed. WATERVILLE, ME., August 29 .- A pubmunds providing for a recess of Conc mass meeting was held to-night, and alter Governor Burleigh made a speech 10 is the subject of wide comment at the President A. W. Small. of Colby Uni ersity, introduced "as the leader of the Republican party and a famous advocate of an interesting and progressive protective tariff, Hon. James G. Blaine. In regard to National questions, Mr.

Blaine said:

"I wish to declare the opinion that the United States has reached a point where evening by the jury in the case of John for their views on the subject referred cone of its highest duties is to enlarge the beneficent policy of protection, we have developed a volume of manufactures which, in many departments over-runss which, in many departments over-runss the deliad of agriculture, with the immense propulsion given it by agricultural implements, we can do far more than produce breadstuffs and provisions for our own people; nor would it be an ambitious destiny for so great a country as ours to manufacture only what we can consume, or to produce only what the calls of a work vailroad strike on the pemocratic produce the form of the ending dict of not guilty was rendered this pendered this pendered the subject referred to. Following is Senator Price's letter, which has been sent to the Intributions of the Replact of the Register's columns:

NATIVE HOME, MARSHALL CO., W. VA., and the Ellior of the Register.

THE STRIKE OFF.

THE STRIKE OFF.

THE STRIKE OFF.

Stock Yard and Chicago & Alton Troubles Amicably Adjusted.

CHICAGO, August 29.—A very called the case of John for their views on the subject referred to. Following is Senator Price's letter, which has been sent to the Intributions of the keyman Brewing Company and kept to. Following is Senator Price's letter, which has been sent to the Intributions of the Register of the Register of the Register.

NATIVE HOME, MARSHALL CO., W. VA., and the Ellior of the Register.

THE STRIKE OFF.

THE STRIKE OFF.

THE CHICAGO Allow Troubles and the provisions for our own people; nor would it be an amatched of bringing about a thorough organization of the Democratic versions of the theorem of the redered this request the case of John for their views on the subject referred to. Following is Senator Price's letter, which has been sent to the Intributions of the leading dot the redered the subject referred to. Following is Senator Price's letter, which has been entere able time between now and the fourth
of March next should be utilized in discan consume, or to produce only we can eat. ADVANTAGES OF PROTECTION

For nearly thirty years now the United was needed beyond the limits of the short session, the President could igsue States has had the great advantage of a protective tariff-by far the longest unprotective tariff—by far the longest un-broken period that its industrial policy has been in force since the federal gov-ernment was organized. Happily the great majority of our people, without strict regard to party lines, believe that the results to the American people from the protective policy has been incalcula-bly beneficent, aggregating in a quarter of a century of national and individual wealth heyond anything aver. Heavened of a century of national and individual wealth beyond anything ever dreamed of before in the history of the world. Without protection the United States would have been poor indeed after the ravages of the war from 1861 to 1805. With protection every section has flourished and prospered, grown and gamed. Even wherevenue duties have been laid with no prospect of developing industries, there have, in many instances been great financial and industrial results Bat what I mean to speak of briefly is a system of reciprocity, not in condition with a Protective tariff, but supplement ary thereto, and presenting a field of prevent the action on the bill. The President is empowered, under a certain condition of things, to do just what Senator Edmunds' resolution proposes. In case the two houses should fail to agree in a date for adjournment, section 3 of article 2, relating to the powers and eduties of the President, says: "He may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment he may adjourn them at such time as he shall think proper."

Senator Edmunds says he will not call up his resolution for several days, the

ary thereto, and presenting a field of enterprise that will richly repay the effort and energy of the American peo-nle. me depending upon the progress made ELOQUENT FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C , August 29 .- Act-We shall find it instructive and valua ng Secretary Wharton to-day received a ble to examine into the sources of ou legram from Minister Mizner at Guatemala through Minister Ryan at Mexico ports, and to strike a balance between the two. Take last year-1889. In that year our whole exports to all the countries in the three continents of Europ tries in the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and to Australia, Canada and Hawaii, amounted in round in umbers to \$558,000,000, and our imports from all these countries amounted in round numbers to \$529,000,000, showing that from that was trade we had a balance of \$129,000,000 in our favor, equivalent to that amount of gold among our people. But when all the accounts were closed, instead of having \$129,000 000 in our favor, we had a balance of \$13,000 000 against us from tour foreign trade. We must, therefore, have lost \$142,000,000 in our commerce with the countries outside of those to which I have referred. Where could we have found auch a large adverse hal duce them to a peace footing in six days. This establishes peace in Central Amer-Acting Secretary Wharton said he rewe have found such a large adverse to ance? Let me tell you, we lost fort one millions in Cubs. In the Republ of Brazil we lost filty-one million.

countries south of us, both insular and ter, Parkersburg; William S. Cobnis Albright; John L. Sipe, Talbott's; Lena mother of F. M. Mitchell, Smithville \$216,000,000; our exports to them wer \$74,000,000. The balance against us in Mary, widow of S. A. Underwood, Shir ley; Rachel A., widow of L. L. Owens our trade with these countries, there fore, is \$142,000,000. Exceeding our gain offers of silver to the government to-day amount purchased was 258,000 ounces as follows: 100,000 ounces at \$11,949; 158,000 ounces of 11,975. The majority of offers was at very high prices.

in a prosperous condition. How can this state of affairs be remedied?

You have heard a great deal said within the past ten years by our Democratic friends about the iniquity of the Republican party keeping up the war tariff. As a matter of fact the war tariff has not been kept up, but has been amended over and over again until the revision of 1883 left scarcely a trace of the actual tariff that was in operation at the close of the war and for a few years afterward. During the war we were compelled to tax almost everything in the ward. During the war we were com-pelled to tax almost everything in the air, in the water, on the earth and under the earth. We were not then studying the phil

military reservation at Hot Springs, Ark., as a military reservation and its transfer to the Interior Department for disposition under the law. We were not then studying the philosophy of trade relations, but how to save the life of the Nation, but during the last eighteen years a great change has been unde. So entirely has the war tariff been abolished that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1830, the articles admitted free were considerably more than one-third of all the imports.

_Instead of aths course (which, I must say, was one of carelessness and waste-say, was one of carelessness and waste-Michael Brennan, member of the congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent De Paul and professor of St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, Cal., died of ty-phoid fever in this city at 2 p. m. this Instead of this course (which I must say, was one of carelessness and wastefulness by both political parties) every repeal of duty should have been preceded by a most thorough investigation, and whenever it was found practicable to export anything from the United States, and thus establish reciprocity of trade, it should have been done. FAN JOSE, CAL, August 29 .- Trestem Burgess, Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of California, died at

his home near here last night of dropsy. He was a native of Rhode Island, and 41 WHAT RECIPROCITY MEANS. It is not a question of setting deliberately to work to establish reciprocal exchanges, but with all the duties we have thus far repealed it has been a question of whother we should est each library. CHICAGO, August 20 .- A colored jockey, John Davis, who was mysteriously shot at the west side driving park late last Wednesday, died this morning. Last Wednesday, died this morning.

Caswell Defeated,
Milwapkee, Wis., August 29—The deadlock in the First Congressional district Republican convention ended today on the eighty-dist ballot, in the nomination of H. A. Cooper, of Racine, This retires R-presentative Oaswell, who has been in Congress fourteen yerrs. trict Republican convention ended to-day on the eighty-first ballot, in the nomination of H. A. Cooper, of Racine, This retires Representative Cuswell, who has been in Congress fourteen yerrs. so with an countries, and thus indirectly bring about complete free trade. I do not see the logic of this, and I am sure the fact will not prove what is predicted. We may enter into reciprocity with one nation because we find advantage in it. W. P. Enochs was nominated for Con-gress in the Twelfth Obio district, on the 476th ballot. This retired General

city with another nation because we see no advantage in ft. Reciprocity is simply a policy of circumstance to be Dreadful Canastrophe Prevented.

Tatestr., August 22,—Much excitement was caused here last night by the explosion of a homb in a doorway of the police headquarters. Another homb with the figse harring was found in the tailway station in time to prevent what might have been a freadful catastrophe.

A Farmer Murdered.

Grand Rapids, Mich., August 29.—William A. Quigley, a prosperous fruit kind are, I am suc, unfounded and will farmer living eight upiles south of the

not stand the test of a second test that trial.

The large audience listened with the profoundest attention, and this speech met with great approval.

MANNINGTON OIL FIELD. the Near Puture,
special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
MANNINGTON, W. VA., August 29.—In

my last dispatch I made mention of the Burt No. 2 that would be in the pa streak ere the eye of the intereste reader would see the morning dailies Burt No. 2 responded and the gusher i found. It is not, as I have reported others to be, 10, 20, 50, 100, or 200 barrels, but the earth's mouth has opened and from this 600 barrels of prime golden fluid are held in the iron tanks prepared by Burt Bros and piped away every twenty-four hours. It looks very much at this time as if the Burt land and so

much as joins it is in the heart of the Dool.

Hundreds of persons viewed the well to-day, among them representatives of the Standard and others of less note, ed by him from Manager Taney asking Beatty, Morgan, McGraw & Co. will be next, with Rose & Co. a close second.

Washington, Pa., August 29 .- A ver-

& Alton switchmen have recognized their mistake and have gone back to work this afternoon as a result of a conference between General Manager Chappell, Grand Master Sweeney, Vice Grand Master Downey and a committee of the strikers. The men agree to become members of the Switchmen's Union, to the hereafter governed by its rules and by the advice of its chief; to refrain it from trying to dictate to the company in the matter of hiring or promoting its men, but the right to appeal to the officers of the company for redress of grievances, the latter agreeing to near such complaints in a spirit of fairness. The switchmen at the stock yards held a meeting this morning and declared the strike oil, to go into effect at 1 o'clock to-day.

strike off, to go into effect at 1 o'clock to-day.

The Lake Shore strike is virtually settled, forty-seven of the men having signed the agreement to do work as ordered. This leaves about twenty whose places are being filled rapidly. These men, will not be taken back, according to Superintendent Amsden. The road smoving its freight without envisore. is moving its freight without any

The Statements of the Central Road Off

New York, August 29.-Florence I Dorovan, one of the State Commissio rs of Arbitration, called upon Mr. Webb and Superintendent Toucey this norning at the Grand Central depot and emained closeted with them for half an hour. Subsequently he refused to talk about his call. Neither would Mr. Webb say anything that would throw light upon the matter. The claim of the Enights relative to the inability of the oad to handle any more freigh atly contradicted by Mr. Webb matiy contradicted by Mr. Webb, who said that yesterday 160 freight trains were moved, consisting of 4,179 loaded cars and 1,689 empty cars, while at Buffalo and Albany 1,167 cars were interchanged. Mr. Powderly, when shown this statement, said it was not so.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 29 -A no mion switchman named Alex. R Ham ilton, newly employed by the Central THE REMEDY.

To sum it all up, our imports from countries south of us, both insular and continental, on this hemisphere, were

The Brick Tie Up. New York, August 23.-The mem bers of the Building Material Associarom all the rest of the world by \$13,000,- tion, at a meeting held here this after 000. By no figure of speech can we noon, reviewed the situation in the flatter ourselves into the belief that our brick tie up and were despondent over flatter ourselves into the central trade with our American neighbors is it. One of the conclusions reaction in a prosperous condition. How can this state of affairs be remedied?

You have heard a great deal said withcity for many years, embracing, as it can almost every class of labor. Next eny for many years, embracing, as it does, almost every class of labor. Next week, if there is no change, work on all buildings will have ceased, as by that time the supply of brick will be exhausted. It is feared that three of the building trades who have time contracts will suffer very much.

OHIO LUTHERAN SYNOD

saing the Relation of the Church the Labor Question.

Fr. WAYNE, IND., August 29.-The pastoral conference of the Lutheran Synod of Ohio and Indiana is in sessio here to discuss the relation of the church to labor union combinations and mutual aid societies. Six theses have been proposed for discussion. The first was discussed yesterday and adopted by a ucanimous vote as follows: "Combines of employers and unions of employers, for the purpose of Turthering and protecting the interests of capital and labor are not wrong in themselves; membership in such union, however, is similal if employers or employes seek, as is often the case, to attain their end by sinful means which may be required in their constitutions or actually resorted to, as, for instance, when sinful onthe are required and taken, or when employers or employers are tynamized."

The sessions of the conference are expected to continue for several days. and mutual aid societies Sir thoses

Gov. Heaver's Labor Day Proclamatio HARRISBURG, PA., August 29.-Gov Beaver this morning issued a proclams tion calling for the proper observation of Labor Day Monday next, in which of Labor Day Monday next, in which he says: "In order to give effect to the provisions of said act, and to enable all who are employed in the various departments under executive control in this common wealth opportunity to enjoy relief from ordinary duty, it is ordered that the several departments of the State Government under the control of the executive he chosed for business on that day. The general observance of this day is also recommended to the people of the commonwealth in order that the spirit of law may be carried into effect and the day and the cause which in represented dignified."

Wheeling & Lake Erie's New Audito New York, August 29.—Mr. Downer Adams, who, for the past three years has been Assistant Auditor of Ereight Accounts of the New York Central & United Hudson River railroad, has been appointed Auditor of the Wheeling & Lake Eric railroad, with headquarters at Tolledo, O. NEW YORK, August 29 .- Mr. Downer

Ezonomy: "100 Doses One Dollar," Merit: "Peguliar to itself." Purity: "Hood's Sarsaparilla," 9

FRANK STATEMENTS

Regarding the Condition of the West Virginia Democracy.

ROM EX-SENATOR B. W. PRICE

efused Admission to the Registe Columns After Being Solicited by the General Manager ... The Party False to Its Principles.

The following letter, addressed to the Register, was sent to that paper by extreated of in the communication. Mr. Taney refused to publish Senator Price's views, although he did print several columns of letters from other leading

THE STRIKE OFF.

Stock Yard and Chicago & Alton Trophies
Amicably Adjusted.

Chicago, August 29.—At noon to day
the collapse of every railroad atrike on
in this city had occurred and work in
the stock yards was begun in carnest at

Treceived some time ago a letter from
your paper with my opinion of the best
method of brigging about a thorough
organization of the Democratic party in
West Virginia, also any other information as to the methods, weakness,
defects, strength or apathy of either or in this city had occurred and work in the stock yards was begun in carnest at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Chicago & Alton switchmen have recognized their mistake and have gone back to work this afternoon as a result of a conference between General Manager Chaptard and the stock of the sto knowledge of political matters generally and my want of ability to get up an article for publication in a newspaper that would be readable, but, as you have asked for my news in regard to that matter, unsought by me, I will venture to give them, and whatever criticiams, if any, you or others may have in store for what I say I would like to hear. I have read with some interest and care most of the answers to your viter admost of the answers to your otter ad dressed to other Democrats of the State on the same subject and I heartily agree

on the same subject and I heartily agree with them in all they, have said in regard to the organization of the party. I had hoped, however, that some of those learned lawyers and judges would have answered those other requests contained in the latter part of your letter, for they must know as well as I that all is not harmony and sunshine in the Democratic party of West Virginia to day and that our Sampson of a party of 1872 has

cratic party of West Virginia to day and that our Sampson of a party of 1872 has been shorn of its locks and now lies almost helpless at the feet of its foes.

This loss of strength has grown out of the fact that the party, at least a portion of it, including the Register, has not stood equarely by and carried out the principles laid down in Democratic platforms, State and National. The Democratic party, from the time of its first platform, went to the people in the days of Andrew Jackson (and it was my good fortune to live in those days and to give my feeble aid to that great leader in the fierce war waged against him and the people by monopoly and the money power, headed by Nick Biddle), took the ground in that first platform, and it has been declared in all Democratic platforms since that time, that the money power and monopoly are danger. money power and monopoly are dange ous elements in this Government, whi

ous elements in this Government, which means that the parties who are the advocates and the participants of the exclusive privileges and favors growing out of those buriful influences should not be trusted with the law-making power. You are aware, Mr. Taney, that in the not very long ago a Democratic Legislature of this State, the Wheeling Register and other Democratic newspapers of West Virginia, and many of the party leaders moved heaven and earth, as it were, to put a man in the United States Senate who was a bank monopolist, a Senate who was a bank monopolist, a railroad monopolist and a Standard Oil monopolist—known to be such every where; and in that same Legislature

there were other Democrats who vigor ously opposed his election upon the ground that to elect him would be re ground that to elect him would he repudiating and going back on the antimonopoly doctrines found in Democratic platforms; and out of that difference of opinion and action seisms and
factions grew up that have well nigh
worked the party's ruin in our little
Mountain State. Hence our weakness,
and who of those two factions was to
hams? Was it those who ground by the blame? Was it those who stood by the Jacksonian doctrines and principles found in Democratic platforms for the past three score years, or the parties who went back on those platforms and strayed away after false gods and the money and monopoly infamy? The entire Democracy of West Virginia an-swered that question at Gratton the

he other day.
In order that any party should have In order that any party should have the respect, the confidence and support of the masses, it should be consistent, and the Democratic party has either to strike from its platform opposition to monopoly or cease to vote for and electimen to high public positions who grow rich and fatten on those damnable agencies at the expanse of the needle. I was remove the prohibition against American pork.

The Report Denied.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The paragraph in Le Paris to the effect that the person of the State lead off in a bold, in analy effort to convince the masses that in all the future the Democratic party will be true to the people and the antimonopoly doctrines and promises found in its platforms, and that it will elect no in its platforms, and that it will elect no in the prohibition against American pork.

The Report Denied.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The paragraph in Le Paris to the effect that the government of the United States would remove the prohibition against American pork.

The Report Denied.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The paragraph in Le Paris to the effect that the remove the duty on the works of French at and the French Government remove the prohibition against American pork.

Do this, Mr. Taney, and soon our good old party will stand forth before the world bright as the morning, clothed in all its former purity and power

THE TREND OF TRADE. t. G. Dan & Co.'s Weelly Review of the

New York, August 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The great relief in the money marke there caused by Treasury purchases of the town of Kropowski, Russia, has been take up and extend destroyed by fire. the strike on the Central toad, and the prospect that the Senate will soon reach and action on the tariff bill, have all tended to improve the state of business. At the same time better crop prospects baye brought a distinct reaction in the speculations, which most retarded exports. The outlook for the future is olegare and brighter. Wool sales at Boston reached 3,005,000 pounds, and many mills having substituted Territory war for fleece wool in use, the make's to fleece has been weak. Better orders for mycolen goods are reported by the mills.

The past week has witnessed some the strike on the Central road, and the

mand affecting the views of buyers. Stagnation prevalls in the coal trade, and it is admitted that May prices still rule in actual sales. The restriction of output restrict very imperfectly the total this year to August 16, being only 330,000 tons behind last year's record. Accounts from other cities are even more favorable than usual, excepting as to money markets. At Philadelphia collections in many branches are rendered

money markets. At Philadelphia col-lections in many branches are rendered slow by monetary pressure. Chicago, on the contrary, reports money pl-nty-at six per cent on call and collections easy, a reduction of seventy-live per cent in stock yard business since the strike, a decrease of fifty per cent in wool and a steady decrease in dressed bref, but large increase in cured meats, lard, cheese, cattle, and one hundred per cent in hogs. Pittsburgh reports a good de-mand for manufactured iron. Interior money markets do not feel the relief here and at Philadelphia the market is tight at 54 to 8 per cent for

deby him from Manager Taney neking market is tight at 5\frac{1}{2} to 8 per cent for commercial paper, at Pittsburgh active at 6 to 7, and at Cleveland the demand

at 6 to 7, and at Cleveland the demand
exceeds the supply.

Wheat and corn show 2 cents each for
the week, oil 2½, pork 25 cents per barrel, hoga, lard and butter are stronger.
The businees failures occurring
throughout the country during the last
seven days number 189, as compared
with 192 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were
211.

HASTINGS, NEB., August 29.—The City National Bank closed its doors this

morning. The failure is attributed to the poor character of the loans and was precipitated by the county treasure withdrawing a deposit of \$5,000. Advance in Western Coal. CHICAGO, August 29,-The Chicago

Coal Exchange held a meeting to-day and resolved to advance the price of hard coal fifty cents per ton on and after September 1. This means a like advance all through the West. ALMOST A HORROR.

General Smashup of Trains in the River Tunnel at Chicago. Chicago, August 29.—Almost a horror occurred in the tunnel under the river west side cable trains ran through, one train got stalled in the middle of the tunnel, another followed it, and a third following that became unmanageble on the down grade to ward the center, ran the down grade to ward the center, ran upon the second, which ran ioto the first, and a general smash in which the three trains were involved was the result. The cars of both the middle and front trains were badly wrecked, and while no one was seriously hurt, the passengers were badly shaken up. For a few moments there were scenes of the wildest panic imaginable. Some women screamed and linted, while others jumped off the cars dragging their children with them and precipitating themselves upon the dimly lighted tracks on which the west bound cars run. Order was, however, finally restored and traffic was, however, finally restored and traffic

OAKLAND, MD., August 29 .- At Snow Creek curve, seven miles west of Oakland, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad this afternoon, an eastbound freight train of twenty-four cars with cattle was being rushed through, when the leading engine jumped the track, scattering some 24 cattle cars along the track an killing the fireman.

A Serious Wreck. DANBURY, CONN., August 29,-Two sections of a parted freight train on the Danbury & Norwalk railroad collided near Bethel early this morning and six loaded freight cars were piled into a heap. Brakeman Woodrut, of New Haven, was severely injured. The wreck was cleared at noon after greatly de-laying traffic.

Chinamen slipping In OTTAWA, ONT., August 29.—Forty Chinamen arrived by steamer last week at Victoria for San Francisco where they had been refused a landing. They say they will work their work across the sounding Washington, and thence south to their original destination in San Francisco. Within the last month or so a large number of Chinese have arrived at Victoria, from which point they lay their plans for smuggling themselves into the United States.

Thebaud Will Reply. Paris, August 20.- In reply to the ap peal of M. Thebaud asking

while he was holding a command in the French army he negotiated with Prince Jerome Napoleon with a view to the election of a President of France by universal suffrage, Gen. Boulanger has authorized M. Theband to unswer the

mittee.
Senator Aldridge, in charge of the

Senator Attaringe, in charge of the stariff bill, said he knew nothing about any negotiations. Whether or not the duty on works of art would be removed, he could say nothing. Allegheny Club Saed,

PITTSHURGH, PA., August 29 - Suit was ntered to-day against the Allegheny Base Hall Club (National League) by A G. Pratt & Co. to recover \$740 for play-ers' uniforms, bats and goods purchased before the opening of the season.

Russian Town Harned

A gentleman from Grant District is farms the Courier, of New Cumberlan that the P., C. & St. L. R. R. Company engaged in cetting the right of w ing to private engaged in setting the right of hia, is bally through Beaver county, which pro-and is not means an extension of the Cumbe

CALLED IN QUESTION.

The Health Officer Arraigned in a Lively Manner.

CHAIRMAN CAMPBELL SAYS

Garrison Has Exaggerated the Condition of the Public Health. A Lively Session of the Health Committee.

The Conneil Committee on Health net last night and had a lively session with regard to an old sewer near Eigh teenth street, concerning which Dr. Garrison presented the following com-

GENTLEMEN:-I beg to present the

port; My attention was called to the sewer running My attention was called to the sewer running

age lint in either case the question arises as to who shall def my the necessary cost. While the snow x mm be e err inc by the people whose property could be effected by the change, the coping of the case, as well as the general practice of corporations, would indicate that a control of the companion of the com

Several schemes to rem-dy the matter were proposed, and it was finally decided to adopt Mr. Pollock's resolution to rec-ommend to Council that the Eighteenth

ommend to Council that the Eighteenth street sewer be lowered so that the buildings heretofore drained into the old sewer could be drained into that.

The bundle of bills which the First Brauch referred back to the commitz ow was brought up. Dr. Campbell had a statement from the City Clerk showing that the committee had spent so much money that they will only have about \$500 left for the remainder of the year after the bills already contracted are paid, and the salary of the Health Offic rand the keeper of the Crematory and the garbage man are provided for.

Atter considerable talk, the bills were ordered paid.

The petition for permission to erect a building on the Baltimore & Ohio tot south of the Public Building was refured, at the suggestion of the Health Officer.

Officer.

After all the other business had been disposed of, Chairman Campbell took up the communication from the Heauth Officer which was referred to the communitee by the Second Branch of Council, and printed in Wednesday's INTELLIGENCE. He read it through from first to last, and when it was fluished, Mr. Pollock moved that it be received and filed. Dr. Campbell called Mr. Pollock to the chair, and proceeded to make a receiver.

heard in Council of the Dr. Garrison meeting.

He began by saying that Dr. Garrison had taken advantage of his absence from the city at other times to present communications to Council, containing villigitations of himself, and had furnished to the newspapers to insure their read suffrage, Gen. Boulanger has authorized M. Thebaud to answer the charge made by the paper.

Coming to Terms.

PARIS, August 29—Le Paris prints the following: "The negotiations between France and the United States relative to the American tariff are approaching a fovernment will remove the duty on works of French art, and France will remove the prohibition against American process specially prepared by the author to insure its publication at the Government of the United States would remove the duty on the works of French art, and France will remove the prohibition against American pork, as the result of negotiations, was shown to members of the Senate Finance Committee.

The Report Denied,

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The paragraph in Le Paris to the effect that the Government of the United States would at the prohibition against American pork, as the result of negotiations, was shown to members of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Aldridge, in charge of the fariff bill, said he knew nothing about and save progediations. Whether a procediations are sufficient to insure of the second Branch, where they could not answer its charges, had not a spark of mannototy, and that the Health Officer's ground the second Branch, where they could not answer its charges, had not a spark of mannototy and the transparent of the First Branch of Council recommunication in the Council result in the second Branch, where they could not answer its charges had not as spark of mannototy. and that the Health Officer was trying and that the Health Officer was trying to create sympathy for nimeelf and make cause by villiying other members of the city administration. Concerning the statements that zymotic diseases and much more prevalent, that typhoid fever and choicra infantum are almost epidemic, Dr. Campbell said;

fantum are almost epidemic, Dr. Campbell said;
"I nave taken the trouble to telephone to respectable physicians from Ben wo do Bridgeport, men who have practice, and take care of the sick of the town, and who know what diseases are in existence in their city; men whose words are asyood as their bonds, and they, without exception asserted that sym o'c diseases are much less prevalent than usual and that cholera infantum and typhoid feverare not in existence to an alarming cxt ut."

typind lever are not in existence to an alarming ext at."

He said that the doctors had said that the catly is quite as nealthy as ever before, and openly charged that the Health-Officer was exaggerating the condition of the city for the purpose of suength ning his position in the health department.

Dr. Campbell made reference to the fact that the representative of the Register had left the meeting when he had commanded speaking of the course of the thealth Officer, and charged that that paper only wanted to see one side of the controversy between the Health Officer and the committee.

After Dr. Campbell had floished, the motion to receive and file was passed, and the committee artjurced.

d Carre, August 29 - During the past three days there have been twenty-five new cases of cholera at Jeddah,